# CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

### Guatemala and Costa Rica at Loggerheads.

England about to Recognize Nicaraguan Sovereignty Over the Masquito Torritory.

### Revival of Peace Ruv.ors in the Pacific Rep'ablics.

mship Arizons, Captain Maury, from Aspin or 12, ar ived at this port yesterday.

Totaly......\$187,638

and will obtain satisfaction for the murder of two ex-Confederates at Carthagens by a mob.

### CENTRAL AMERICA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD

Reported Trouble Between Guatemala and Costa Rica-English Recognition of Nica-ragua's Right to the Control of the Mosquite Const-No Revelt in Costa Rica. PANANA, Nov. 12, 1867.

R is reported that a difficulty has arisen between the R is reported that a discountly has arrived toward and respective governments of Gantemala and Costa Rica, and that all diplomatic relations between them have been suspended. The news wants confirmation.

dent Guzman in his late visit to the city of Loon and a warm and enthusiastic reception from all cla

sommitted terrible ravages among the population of the rarious sections of the republic. The city of Leon was among the heaviest that suffered by the dread epi-

thes, Minister Plenipotentiary from this republic now in London, was received by Lord Stanley on the 15th of August, her Majesty's Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and set the 20th following was officially received by the Queen. Although not officially announced, yet private laters state that her Majesty, in the very cordial reception extended to General Martines, expressed the insultion of "recognizing the right of Nicaragus to the best which so much excitate." ation of "recognizing the right of Nicaragus to the il control of the Mesquite territory." the question but which so much excitement has been raised for a neiderable time now. It was to adjust this very difficult that gave rise to General Martiner's present mison to England, We sincerely hope that the matter il now be finally settled in a manner worthy of England and favorable to the interests of the republic of caragus.

I live to see many more birthdays calebrated with equa-ity or by his countrymen. The cart road between Chaintenance and the coast is early finished, in fact many cart loads of merchaudise ad indigo have aiready traversed it. The exportation of the last named production has already commenced rom the two ports of La Union and La Libertad. This xpertation will continue up to January next. The crop-his year is unusually good and prolific.

Work is actively progressing on the national or govern-

Work is actively progressing on the national or governant palsos.

The port of La Libertad is showing considerable incase in its exports. Many new houses are being erected it activity is everywhere appeared.

Outra RICA.

That section of the Cesta Rica trans-continental intermation rulirond contrast between Limes and Tivires as been ratified by the government of the republic, hich accepts the condition proposed by the Framonisms Company of New York, namely—that the government should buy \$6,000,000 worth of shares in the uncreating. The surveys are now completed and mainary and other things necessary for commencing the rork are beginning to arrive from Europe.

The "revolution" reported from this republic is not corth noticing. It was nothing more than an insignificant row, magnified into a revolution by a too vivid magnisation.

## COLOMBIA.

Penceful Declaration of the Peruvian Execu-tive-Probable Abandonment of the Austral-ian and Panama Steam Line of Steamers. Panama, Nov. 12, 1867.

We have no news whatever to communicate from Colombia by this mail, and but few events have occurred elsewhere on the coast that are worthy of being chroni-

Colombia by this mail, and but few events have cognized elsewhere on the coast that are worthy of being chronicied here. Affairs in and around Bogotá are reported to-be in a state of unusual quietude, while in Ecuador the sloud of révolution overhanging the country a few weeks age has drifted entirely away.

There is some prospect of the line of steamers between this port and Australia being abandoned. Mr. Crosbie Ward, who has been one of the most prominent supporters of the new mail service via Francisco. "There are two facts," he says, "which seem to decide in favor of the change." One is the probable campletion, within three years, of the Atlantic and Facilite Kaliroud, which will connect New York with San Francisco. The other is that the distance from Wellington to San Francisco is seven hundred miles snorter than to Fanama. There is another advantage to be gained from such a change of vouts. Tabiti lies exactly in the course, two thousand two hundred miles from Wellington, ready to form a most easy cealing place and a very pleasant half, way hashing station." The only objection that could be brught to bear against the change, so far as he could see, was that the United States might fix so high a charge on postal transit as to make the skippnny route between the colonies and Great Britain unremungrative. The proposed change, however, cannot be carried out for a couple of years at least, and meanwhile the steamers will continue running as saual.

There have been me later arrivals from Control America.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Effect of Prim's Spanish Revolt on the Pacific, War-Revival of the Hopes for Peace-Ne Relaxation, However, in the Works of Defeuce-The Chileans Anxious to See the Aroquipa Revolt Put Down in Peru-Chilean and Australian Commercial Commission—Prince Aifred to Visit Valparaise—Interesting Marine Intelligence-Wreck at Cape Horn.

Valparano, Cet 18, 1867.

The last European mail brings us the intelligence from Spain that the insurrectionary movements in that country are likely to definitely terminate the war in the Pactic, and that Admiral Mender Nunez has been ordered to proceed from Rio Janeiro to the Paninsula with his squadron. This news is builed here as a sure marrates of immunity from further molestation by the erdered to preceed from Rio Janeiro to the Peninsula with his squadron. This news is bailed here as a sure guarantee of immunity from further moiestation by the Spaniards, and the spirite of commercial men are reviving immensely. With the public generally the effect has not been so noticeable. The leng absence of the enemy from these waters, and the repeated assurances by the hintsters of President Forest that the Spaniar fleet was not superiod to return, had in a great measure prepared the minds of the people for this news, and the country accepted it without any public demonstration, almost without even manifesting estimated. Attention is new directed to the probabilities of a resewal of negotiations for a treaty of peace. Many still adhere to the optaion that Spain's relectance to resume the campaign in the Pacific was estethulable in a great measure to the attitude assumed by the United States in relation to her sister republics, and that Mr. Seward's diplomatic correspondence with the respective belligerants had led to a sort of mutual understanding between Spain and the allies by which respective belligerants had led to a sort of mutual understanding between Spain and the allies by which respective belligerants included a considerable number hellows that the present shame in the simulation of tapprolitable holylinium. Indeed, a considerable number hellows that the present shame in the simulation properties.

brought about by new mediatory suggestions to the belligorents at the time of General Hovey's visit to Santings frop. Peru, and the early development of come recent plan for adjusting the Spanish question by frier dry interposition is looked for. I am assured in Michael circles, however, that the government of Chile does not expect nor seek the mediatory aid of any power, and that she will maintain her present defensive attitude of defiance to Spain until the latter acknowledges herself wrong and makes reparation for the outrages committed by her forces on this coast. This state of affairs, of course, will not materially affect the parties to the war nor disturb trade with Chile or Peru. To what extent Spanish commerce in the Atlantic may remain exempt from molestation by Chilean and Peruvian privateers I am not prepared to may, but it is not at all unlikely that with the withdrawal of the enemy's threatening fleet from Rio and Montevideo encouragement may be given to the equipment of the enemy's threatening fleet from Rio and Montevideo encouragement may be given to the equipment of the enemy's threatening fleet from Rio and Montevideo encouragement may be given to the equipment of the enemy's threatening fleet from Rio and Montevideo encouragement may be given to the equipment of the enemy's threatening fleet from Rio and Montevideo encouragement may be given to the equipment of the purpose of facilitating nome modifications of Chile's demands against Spain, has affrared all the acts of his predecessor and announced in a speech in Congress (in whose debates the Ministers participate) that there would be no withdrawal from the position assumed by the government gave him a grand hangues in the opera house a few nights since, at which his late collearues carnestly expressed their lively mitination with his foreign policy and their determination to maintain it to the end. This shuts out all reasonable hope of a rettlement between Spain and their mother country.

Work has not relaxed on the fertifications of Valpa

waters have been paid by this republic.

The revolution in Feru has occasioned some senset:
ers, and the newspapers are discussing its factures
considerable length. It is not apprehended, howev
that the insurrection will assume very starming proptions, as President Frado, who has gone to the secof operations to take command of the governmen
forces in person, is a sulfital and determined tead
and will rally around him a large number in
revolutionary district, as he is himself a native of itsection and organized there his own revolution by whhe was placed in power two years ago. It is expacthat the rebellion will be speedily put down with
much bloodabed. The government of Chie nature
sympathicse wholly with the present government
Pero, and will doubtiess lend all secessary aid for a
pressing the rebellion. Ibers are no indications of t
government contemplishing sending forces to assist G
Prado at present, as it is not supposed that he is in a
of external aid, but the official organ at Sant ago tre
the subject in a manner that implies a disposition
send troops to Peru, should their services become
airable. It is well known that the success of the revotion would rupture the alliance between Pera and Cl

new rairroad authorized by Euchos Ayres to be structed to Mundoss. Gradually the great highways being opened up in this hemisphere, and a few y will put us in communication by telegraph and rail the the eastern glope of the Andes, the Pampas and the

that island. He brings with him seeds of the agricultural productions of Australia for distribution here, and it is expected that he will obtain from the Ohilean government substantial encouragement. It is said that Prince Alfred, who commands one of her Majesty's frigates, will visit Valparane with his vessel, on his way from Australia to Europe via the Straits of Magelian.

The Morth American ship Asia, captain J. F. Cowan, of 1,015 tons burden and owned by Williams Wilcox, Captain Cowan and others of New Bedford, which left Newcastie, England, on the 23d of May, with coals for San Francisco, has been lost off Cape Horn. About midnight on the 21st of August the struck; upon a rock near the island of Barneveit, east of Cape Horn, there being at the time a beavy snowstorm, with visiont wind from the southwest. She was ninking under rested foresail and maintopastil. As there was a very high sea at the time a beavy snowstorm, with visiont wind from the southwest. She was ninking under rested foresail and maintopastil. As there was a very high sea at the time abe struck; it was impossible to lower the boars, and seeing that the ship was sinking they thrust out a spar to an adjacent rock, and by that means escaped to the shore. The only things that they were able to save was a smail quantity of crackers, a few cases of preserved meat and a little clothing, the captain reaching the shore with only the garments which he had on. Once upon the shore, they commenced to realize the horror of their situation—on the one hand the raging zee, on the other the blinding show, that did not cease to fall, and the prospect of death from starvation or cold, while, so complete their terror, they were constantly liable to attack from the cambiant of the rad of Fenge 7, Their ration never exceeded one cracker for each person, although a few occupants. It is not a supplied the contraction of the struck was supplied as few contractions of the captain practic the shore of the supplied of the struck was supplied to the start was an advan

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MERALO.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MERALS.

The Concentration of National Forces Against Arequips—Several Attempts at Revolt Thwarted—Home Guarde at Calino.

Lina, Oct. 28, 1807.

The revolution at Arequips is in about the name condition as whan I hast wrote. The latest news we have from those is to the 22d instant, which is as follows:—The frigule Apurima remained in Arica; between that city and Tacan were stationed three battaliems, under the command of Colonel Rice, but they were to start for Islay on the 23d instant to unite with the forces under Prado. Prado's army was already on the march for Areanipa with eighteen pieces of aritilery, jeaving in

Islay only one company of artillery and one of cavalry. At last accounts the ermy had arrived at a place named Tambo de la Jara, eightoen leagues from Islay. Prado himself remained in Yelay with his personal staff, waiting for the forces from Arica that were to come in the Apurimac, with which force she would follow the army. General Bustamante with his force of a thousand men was at a place called Quequeña, five leagues from Arequipe. The report that his men had deserted was not true. In Islay were the corvettes Union and Meteor and the small vessel with the prisoners taken from her.

One of the lightness stationed at Taena had been planning a revolt, which was discovered in time, and the officers arrested.

Some of the under officers of the Meteor formed a plan to take the vessel while the Union was in Quiles, but that was also discovered in time and stopped.

We have no news as yet of the truth of the report that Curco has revolted.

From Trujillo we have news up to the 24th inst. The America landed her troops in Malabrigo instead of Pimentel, and there shey learned that the revol utionist had deserted the city and retreated into the interior. The forces by the America, therefore, took quiet possession of the city, which, up to the latest dates, remained tranquil. The rabel Governor before leaving issued a decree calling on all men ever fifesin and under fitty to present themselves at headquarters within twenty-four hours and culist in defence of the country (7), or they would be considered and treated as deserters. Also that all clerks of government should continue filling that forces or

that remained closed should be taken possession of by
the authorities. He was not able to carry out his decree, owing to the suddenness of his departure. He also
tried to rause a loan from the merchants, and upon their
refusing put several of themain prison.

In this city there has been considerable excitement by
the discovery of plans to upset the present government,
and a grant many arrests have been made, but some of
the prisoners have been set at liberty since.

In the port of Callso the foreigness are forming themsolves into a guard, as that in case of any outbreak or
anything extraordinary happening they can protect
their property from being rebbed, as was done on the
6th of November, 1868.

Congress has not yet succeeded in getting back to life,
but still persists in trying. Some of the members, however, made an important move two days gas. Twentyseven of them united and waited on the acting President,
General La Puerta, and proposed to him that he should
take command of the republic as Supreme Chief, preterm, and send notice to Frade and Canseco, requesting
them both to leave the country, after which he, La
Puerta, would call a new election. La Puerta refused to
do so in very strong language, mying he would never
prove false to the trust put in him by Frade.

It would never have succeeded any way, for the probability in that neither Frade ner Canseco would have
ilstened to the proposal an instant.

On the 25th instant the Diplomatic Corps waited on
Precident La Puerta to felicitate him for the responsible
position he is now filling.

La Puerta, whom Frade has entrusted with his government during the time of the latter's absence in the
field, has addressed the diplomatic body of Lima, as
follows:—

"My constant wish as a ruler is that Peru should be at

follows:—
"My constant wish as a ruler is that Peru should be at peace with all the nations of the world, and, as a simple citizen, to be the friend of every one of the representatives present, as I have already the pleasure of being so of some of them. In the present age, in which all nations strive for prosperity, the basis of which is peace, everlasting warn are not possible. If Spain, recovering the chivalry of her ancestors, wishes to renew her relations with the allied republics, my government will offer the greatest facilities, and use its most friendly efforts to incline all minds towards so great a purpose, and resolve in common accord that which may be meet suitable to the interest of all parties, since the cause is identical."

These words are significant of a great change in the policy of the Peruvian administration with reference to the Spanish war. A few menths ago Peru declined, almost with rudeness, to entertain any proposition locking towards a peaceful estitement of the existing difficulty with Spain, and besides this, discouraged Chile from entering inte peace negotiations. Apparently she has since seen the fully of her ways, and is now dispessed to inten to the voice of reason. Her domestic difficulties may have had something to do with the change of tack.

Exchange on United States, ships bills, ten days' sight, 7 per cent discount.

Exchange on England, bankers' bills, ninety days' sight, 45%d. to the dollar.

### THE ALABAMA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Another Act in the Puritan Negre Convention Farce—Two Negrees Unfeld Their Sentiments—The Report of the Committee on the Public Debt—Continuation of the Debate on the Suffrage Report.

MONTOONERY, Als., Nev. 13, 1867.
The Convention reassembled this morning and opened its proceedings in the usual manner with a political

Mr. JOLLY offered an ordinance to dissolve the bonds of matrimony between John Stokes and Sarah Stokes. The presemble recited the matrimonial troubles of these persons, and subreated the people of the State of Alabama, insumath as the mid Sarah Stokes had left the bed and board of the mid John Stokes several years ago, to release formally the mid John Stokes from all further connection with the mid Sarah Stokes. The reading of the ordinance excited a good deal of laughter, and as a delegate explained that Congress had scarcely contemplated investing the Convention with power to grant relief in such cases, the ordinance was laid upon the

table.

The Committee on Public Debs presented the follow-

ing report, which was adopted :-Amount of bonds bearing five per cent interest, payable in London 1886, and renewed twenty years

Back interest on same, funded with 5 percent bonds

Amount of bonds bearing six per cent interest, payable in London in 1870.

Back interest on same, funded with 6 per cent bonds

62,850

Amount of bonded debt.

Amount of eight per cent bonds sold since 1865, issued by act of Legislature, approved December 15, 1868, \$55,500.

Bitteenth Section Prust Fund.

University Trust Fund. .96,180,910

The debate on the elective franchies was then resumed and ecoupied the remainder of the seasion.

Mr. Coon, of Dallas, spore at considerable length, reiterating the arguments he had already presented to the Convention yesterday for enlarging the class of persons disfranchised.

An interesting some followed, showing in a very amusing manner the manipolistions of the negro delegates by their Caucasian brethren. In the delegation from Perry county an old, gray-headed darkey, named Lee, is associated with Colonel speed, who presented the minority report of the committee. Lee was formerly a slave of Mr. Henry O. Lee. Having been attowed by his master to learn the trade of a carpenter and hire himself out, be has always done pretty much as he liked, and never experienced the harder features of human slavery. While he is gled that he has been enfranchised he still remembers gratefully the knodenes and the friendship of the man who swined him. Feeling that it is really more to his interest, and cortainly more is accordance with his inclinations, to preserve the good will of the Southern men among whom he has always lived than to gain the favor of the white adventurers who are now seeking, by deceiving his race, to raise themselves to power and pseculary presperity, he composed the following little speech, analyted, probably, by one of his white friends. As, however, it was quite likely he west spoil his speech is delivering it, he composed:—

I advecate the adoption of the minority report, breamed it up to be read by the clerk. The following is the especial control of the word of the word of the will and political rights to all men of every reas and wray color. This is all that, an a colored man, can ask for my race. To ask for more would be wrong and un just. I have no deare to take away any of the rights of the while man all I want to equal rights in the Court House and could rights whan I go to vote. I think the time has counted the man all I want to equal rights in the control of the provided country to the followi

was the writer. Nothing could show more clearly that in the political future of the South race will be arrayed against race. Many of the nagroes who were well treated under the old regime would gladly stand by their former masters, but are prevented from doing so by the fear masters, but are prevented from doing so by the fear masters that they will be cetracized by the more ambitious members of their race, and they are, therefore, forced against their will to assume an attitude of hostility to the majority of the whites.

Mr. Howann, the only avowed conservative in the convention, made a brief speech, in which he said that he was unable to agree with either the majority or the minority report. He could not conscientiously vote for negro suffrage, seeing clearly the dangers it involved. He would rather have, in preference to that, the military despotism now imposed upon the South. He majority altegather wrong. The Convention were legislating solely for the success of a party, and he would not, by voting for the success of a party, and he would not, by voting for the report, assist them in forcing the opinions of a minority of the people of the State upon the majority.

Mr. Applicates and that the last speaker had evidently forgotien that the Convention was called together under the Reconstruction act of Congress, which expressly instructed them to frame a constitution on the basis of universal manhood suffrage. In regard to the disfranchising clauses of the majority report, he thought they were not sufficiently stringent. He for one would never consent to give over the control of the State to traitors. (Loud applause and a yell of approval from the negroes in the gallery.

Mr. Krayma presented the following ordinance as the report from the Committee on Elections:—

iding an election, or in violation to the little of any candidate.

Illation of any candidate.

Bac. 3. So it ordained, &c., That any person violating the existence of this ordinates shall, upon conviction, be imissed in the pentiantiary not less than one year or more issued in the pentiantiary not the pe

Conficuation of Railronds—The Committee on the Logislative Department—Pestponement of the Suffrage Question—Compensation to Negroes for Their Services as Siaves, &cc.

Monrocany, Ala, Nov. 18, 1847.

The Convention held another session to-day, but, as will be seen from the report, made but little further progress. Up to the present time scarcely a step has been taken towards framing the new constitution. Petitions, ordinances, resolutions and a number of nondescript documents have been daily offered for the consideration of the Convention, but not a single article of the new constitution has been as yet definitely settled. It is, however, all-important that the Convention should finish its labors before the end of the present month, so that the requisite notice of thirty days may be given and the question of raisfication submitted to the people of the State before the close of the present year. If the vote on the new constitution be not taken until next year, a new registration will be necessary, and what will be yet more prejudicial to the success of the radical party in the State, many of the negroes will the radical party in the State, many of the negroes will have made fresh contracts and have removed into other

tracted prior to the 11th day of January, 1861, and now remaining unpaid, shall be held valid and be recoverable by suits at law in any of the courts of this State having jurisdiction over the same, except debts according from the sale of slaves.

The irrepressible BINGHAM offered the following ordi-

ig the rebellion, and with Confederate means, that portion the Alabama and Mississippi Railroad from Uniontown east to the Mississippi State line, in the direction of Merian, Miss., at a cost of more than \$1,000,000, with everal other portions of road in this State; and whereas ald road or roads, built for the purpose of rebellion, are gritmate objects of confessation and condemnation, under a provisions of the ast of Congress approved August 6,

Mr. Graypus, the radical solitor, and that the old constitution was a very bungling affair in every particular, and he wanted a radically new constitution.

Measra Smrra and Sarroto, who are both lawyers of standing in the State, and that this article of the old constitution had always worked well and that no changes were necessary.

The question was finally made the special order for Saturday next.

constitution and always worked well and that no changes were necessary.

The question was finally made the special order for Saturday near.

Mr. Canorr presented a long and uninteresting report from the Committee on County and Runcipal Organizations, which was of purely local interest.

The special order of the day, which was the ordenance in regard to the new county of Jones, was then taken up. Hr. Bingham attempted to make a speech upon this subject, commenting upon the infamy of naming counties after deceased rebes officers, even though their name were Jones, but as he wandered in a very short time into his one invariable speeches about the "hell hounds of secession" and "devils let loose from hell," he was called to order by the president and compelled to subside. The matter was then postponed until tomorrow.

Mr. Sarvono saked that the further consideration of the report of the Committee on Elective Franchise be deferred until Tuesdey next, in order that the delegate might consult privately upon the matter. This motion was the result of a party cascus which was held last night, and to which nose but the more violent wholesale proscription members were invited. The majority of the delegates were found to be anxious for the most sweeping measure of distranchisement; but the more intelligent members of the party entertaining doubts whether after the recent elections such a course of action would be either pleasant or acceptable to Congress, succeeded in moderating the arder of their followers until something definite can be learned from Washington. Ap adjournment of the question was therefore determined upon until next week. Major Semple and Cotonel Speed who lead the small band of moderate men opposed the motion strehuously, but without avail. The vote on the motion strehuously, but without avail. The vote on the motion which also diffusite to twenty-four, shows pretty nearly the relative arrength of the violent and moderate parties in the Cenvention.

vention:

Mr. Strotten (black) effered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on ordinances be required
to inquire into the expediency of passing an ordinance giving
the concret people of this inside the dark which has for their
nervices from those pet the which hald their which for their
nervices from those posts to the Suth of Mar, 1868.

The vote on this question was also a test of party
strength, and showed pretty nearly the same result as
the one previously taken, the resolution being adopted
by 53 to 31. It should be remembered that some of the
most victoria prescriptionists were siavecovers, who, of
course, were unwilling to vote money out of their own
packets, and consequently either forbore to vote, or
voted against the resolution.

The Con vention thes adjourned.

Lee, the colored man whe made a speech yesterday
against prescription, has been threatened by the negroes
in the city, hounded on probably by the Bingham crowd
in the Convention, that if he darke to vote against difranchising the whites he will be mothed. Testerday
after Bingham had finished admonshing him, he was
handed over to the carre of a black pugitistic presches by
the name of Good, who tried to scare him, and en leaving
the Convention he was surrounded by a neing pany of
negroes, who had indynantly listened to his speech as
it was read by the cieft, from their poet of observation
in the gallery, and he very narrowly excaped aummary
punishment. It would be impossible to place before
the eyes of impartial men a stronger presentation than
that conteined in this single fact, which I have exaggerated in no particular, of the perits or negro seffrage.
If this adheme recently inaugurated be persisted in, the
two races will inevitably be arrayed politically against
each other, and as soot as that cense to peak the world
will not have to wait iong before the predictions now
lighty made of a bloody and terrible war of races will
be verified.

The Clause Disfranchisting All Who Do Not Vote on the New Constitution Stricken Out of the Article on Franchise.

Morrowart, Nev. 20, 2857.

The Reconstruction Convention beassumed the merning session in considering the amendment to the majority report on the franchise question. The clause disfranchising all who do not vote on the new constitution will be stricken out.

SYNEYS SERMON.

At the night session of the Convention the majority agreed to strike out of the sricle on franchise the clause which disfranchises all who do not vote on the new constitution.

### OBITUARY

Fitz-Greene Halleck.

The death of this renerable poot and gentleman took place at his residence in Guilford, Coan, on the night

in Guilford, Conn., a pleasant little senside town, situ-nted about fifteen miles from New Havon. His ances-tors were quite respectable, his mother, Mary Eliot, be-lag directly descended from John Eliot, the well known ing directly descended from John Eliot, the well known missionary and clergyman, whose labors among the Indians and efforts to Christianise them gave him a very extended reputation and earsed for him the title of "Apostic of the Indiana" Coming from such an excellent family it was natural that Mr. Halleck's early years should have been passed in strict obedience to the laws of morality and uprightness. He received a good education; but the studies pursued by him without the side of a teacher. the studies pursued by him without the sid of a teacher were really more valuable in after years than those taught at school. At the age of eighteen he removed to New York city, and was employed as a clerk in the banking establishment of the well known Jacob Barker, new a resident of New Orleans, and himself a man very much advanced in years. Here he remained for quite a much advanced in years. Here he remained for quite a number of years, gaining the confidence of his employer and winning many friends by his strict attention to business, his integrity of character and the possession of those social virtues which ever after adorated his life. After leaving Mr. Barker's service he evidently embarked for a while in a mercantile career, as one of his poems tells us of his having been engaged "in the cotton trade and sugar line." Bubsequently, however, he accepted a position of trust from the late John Jacob Astor, the millionnaire, which he retained until the death of that gentleman. Upon the endowment of the Astor Library the donor, between whom and the deceased there always existed the most intimate social as well as business relations, named Mr. Halleck one of the original trustees of the institution, a position which he ever after held. Until 1869 he resided in New York; but upon the death of his friend and employer he abandoned all business pursuits and returned to his native town, where, in the retirement of his pleasant home, he calmiy passed the remainder of his days.

Mr. Halleck first become known to the public as a poet by the publication of a poem in a New York journal under the signature of "A Coancettout Farmer Boy." They were very simply worded stannas, equitted "Twilight," and commencing.

by the publication of a poem in a New York journal
under the signature of "A Connecticut Farmer Boy."
They were very simply worded stansas, entitled "Twilight," and commencing.

There is an evening twilight of the heart,
When its wild passion-waves are iulied to rest;
And the eye sees life's fairy scones depart,
As fades the day-beam in the rosy west.

This exquisite peem was accepted by the editor, whose
scepticism regarding the real author was se decided that
it was published with the saving introductory remark
that the authorship was doubled, as the verses exhibited
an amount of genius which made them too good to be
genuine. For several months the editor was unawer
that the production was from the pen of Mr. Halleck,
and when the fact was secritained the author had already
made a reputation as a poet and had become one of the
literary itoms of the day. He continued occasionally to
write poems, many of which, however, were never published. About the spring of 1819 one of the
evening papers had commenced the publication of the once celebrated series of satiricol peems entitled the "Croaker Piecea." It is
related of Mr. Halleck that while on his way home one
evening he stooped at a cofice house, them a kind of
headquarters for the students of Columbia College. A
shower of rain had just fallen, and the beauty of a brililant sunest was enhanced by a rainbow of unusual
aplendor which spanned the horizon. A group stood
near the door gazing at the spectacle and telling each
ether what their wishes would be if they could be realized, when Halleck, who had been earnestly watching
the beautiful sight apread out before them, suddenly exclaimed, "If I could have my wish it should be to lie on
the lap of that rainbow and read Tom Campbell." As he
coared speaking a young man approached him and said,
"You and I must become sequented; my name is
Drake." This gentleman was the author of the "Groaker
Piecea," and from the date of thour acquaintance a friendabile with my the following year. Haileck
assated him i

perhaps, equal to anything written by an American poet:—
In such an hour he turns, and on his view,
Ocean, and earth, and heaven burst before him;
Clouds alumbering at his test, and the clear hime
Of summer's sky in beauty bending e'er him—
The city bright below; and far away,
Sparkling in golden light, his own romantic bay.
Tall spurs, and glittering roof, and battlement,
And banners deceling in the sunny air;
And white salls o'er the calm blue waters bent,
Greene isle, and circling shore, are blanded there
Is will reality.
The death of Joseph Rodman Drake, in September,
Is20, was the cause of much serrow to Mr. Hatleck. The
friendship of the two posts, though of but short duration, being a little more than a year, was of the most intimate nature. As a tribute to his memory Halleck wrote
some beautiful verses which were published in the New
York Ereiew, and beginning—
Green be the turf above thee,
Friend of my better days;
None knew thes but to praise.

During the years 1822 and 1823 the deceased poet

None named thee but to praise.

None named thee but to praise.

During the years 1822 and 1823 the deceased poet visited Europe, and while there wrote two of his finest poems.—"Ainwick Castle" and "Burns." In 1827 be published a small volume of his pooms, which immediately obtained a widely estended circulation and added considerably to the reputation of the author. In this little book was published that exquisite lyric "Marco Boxzaria," originally contributed to the New York Review. We doubt if there is a locality where the English language is spoken in which this poetic gen is not known. Commencing with a description of the Turk "dreaming of the hour" when Greece would tremble at his power, it goes on:—

An hour passed on—the Turk awoks;
That bright dream was his last.
He awoke to hear his sentries shrick,
"To arms! they come! the Greek! the Greek!"
He weeks, to die midst flame and smoke,
And death shots failing thick and fast
As ightnings from the mountain cloud;
And heard, with voice as trumpet loud,
Boxzaris cheer his band:—
Birike—till the last armed foe expires;
Strike—for your altars and your free;
Strike—for the green graves of your aires,
Gon—and your native land.
They fought, like brave men, long and well;
They piled that ground with Mostem dead;
They onquiered, but Boxzaris fell,
Bleeding at every vein.
His few surviving comrades saw
His smile when rang their proud hurrah,
And the red field was won;
Then saw in death his syellds close
Calmly as to a night's repose,
Like flames at set of sun.

His fine poem, "Burns," written in 1822, was suggested by his receiving a rose brought from hear Allowy kirk, in Ayrshire, during the autumn of that year. It attracted much notice in England and Sootland, and a copy of the varies was framed and hong is fannsa, which are very beautiful:—

Best graves as his are pilgrim shrines,
Shrives to no code or creed confined—

ve space but for the closing manua, anticul;—
Bush graves as his are pilgrim shrines,
Barines to no code or creed confined—
The Delphian value, the Falestines,
The Meccan of the mind. The Meccas of the mind.
impec, with Wiedom's garland wreathed,
Crown'd kings and mitred priests of power,
And warriors with their bright swords sheathed,
The mightiest of the heur;

Crown'd kings and mitred priests of power,
And warriors with their bright swords sheathed,
The mightlest of the heur;
And lowlier names whose humble home
Is it by fortune's dimmer star
Are there—o'er wave and mountain, come
From countries near and far.
Pigrima, whose wandering feet have prem'd
The Switzers' snow, the Araba' sand,
Or trod the piled leaves of the West—
My own green forest land.
All ask the cottage of his birth,
Gaze on the couse he lowed and swag,
And gather feelings not of earth
His fields and streams among.
They linger by the Deon's low trees,
And pastoral Nith, and wooded Ayr;
And round thy sepulchres, Demfries,
The poet's tomb in there.
But what to them the sculpter's art,
His feneral columns, wrestin and uran?
Wear they not graves on the heart
The name of ROSERT BURN?
Is a newspaper article sufficient space cannot be obtained to do full justice to the poetic gentine of Mr. Haileck, While it is quite true that he reputation as pois reads principally upon a few poetne, and those by no means his lates, it is equally true that aid of his writings exhibit traces of the came impiration which prompted
"Marce Bounaria." But the most remarkable feature is his poems is their versatility. Satire, elegiac, martial lyrics, natrative and humer were to be feated in his pieces, each so happily confined to lite own sphere that we of different style scarcily seemed to be the production of the same smid. In this respect he was milly the squal of Ryon, and perhaps a superior, for he was not possessed of that merbroness or singe which distinguished the great peet, and gave to all of his preductions a cameness which very often marred their beauty and imagery.
But even where Mr. Halleck's versus lacked in vigor of thought the defect was fairly made up by their beautiful language, their general sweetness and, to use the words of one of his cotemporaries, "liquid smoothness."
Uniortunally for the literary word, his pen was not so prolific as it could have been hed be so chosen. His investes over the continent of A

of contributions to the literary publications of the day. One amoes the last of his writings, "Young America." for which he received the sum of \$500, emiblis much vigor, although written after the author had attained his saveniteth year.

At his home in Guilford Mr. Halleck lived in his accustomed plain, unpretentious style. He made frequent visus to New York for the first few years after he cased residing in the city, and upon these occasions was always received with piessure by his old associates, who cherished a warm and enthusiastife friendship for the post. At he residence, too, he was ever fond of gathering around him the friends of long gone-by years. Fosse-sad of an unfaining fund of humor, ever full of conversation, which he spectrally entired with anecdotes, Mr. Halleck made one of the most companionable men that could be desired. He read a great deal and was acquanted with a neuriber of the most companionable men that could be desired. He read a great deal and was acquanted with a neuriber of the most company speak in warm terms of his company speak in the company speak in the speak of the company speak in the speak of the company speak in the speak of the company speak in the

Colonel Alfred Clark Hills, for more than a year con-socied with the editorial department of the Chicago Filems, died in that city on the 17th least twenty-six. Colonel Hills was bred a printer, and in early manhood studied law from 1889 to 1881. He was early manhood studied law from 1899 to 1801. He was local editor of the New York Evening Post. He then want to New Orleans as a lieutenant in a New York regiment; was there appointed on General Banks' staff; afterwards was editor of the New Orleans Deltz, and a member of the Louisiana Constitutional Convention in 1865. He moved to Wincon, Wia, and in 1865 became connected with the Tribuna. Colonel Hills was a man of extensive information, a ready and vigorous writes, and a thorough gentleman.

His Excellency A. Musgrove, Governor of Newfound-

land, is on a visit to this city, enjoying the hospitality of Mr. Cyrus W. Field.

Congressman T. M. Pomeroy, of Auburn, N. Y.;
Chauncey M. Depew, of Albany; Lieutenant Commander Abbott, U. S. N., and Lord Amberly, of England, are

der Abbott, U.S. N., and Lord Amberly, of England, are in this city.

Hom. N. P. Jacobs, of Michigan, appointed five years since, by the late President Lincoln, Consul General to India, arrived in Troy, on his way to his home in Detroit, on the 18th inst. Mr. Jacobs has been granted a temporary leave of absence from Calcutta, to which capital he will return in the course of three or four months.

Beacher has been requested to write a nevel for London literary journal.

Secretary Welles is recovering.

Governor Featon intends paying a visit to New York abortly. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, is one of the prospective Presidential candidates.

Alexander H. Stevens is to deliver a lecture Institute this winter. Ben Wade will reside in Georgetown, D. C., the coming session of Congress.

John E. Owens is in Cincinnail.

Ex-Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, is in Wash The friends of the late Governor Andrew, of Massa-chusetts, are about to present his widow with \$100,000. Senator Morgan, of this Siate, has turned conservative since the recent election. Se says rumor.

General George W. Chambers, of Louisville, pass his seventy-fourth birthday last week. Henry Ward Beecher, Hon. H. C. Deming, of Connecticut; A. Oakey Hari and G. W. Curtis are to lecture in Albany this winter.

An unreconstructed Georgia editor mays that the cumference of General Pope's soul "doth not me exceed the periphery of a three cent piece." He is been arrested yet.

been arrested yet.

Colonel George Moorman, Sheriff of Madison cou
Mississippi, and an appointee of General Ord's, w
Confederate soldier from the beginning to the close
the war. He was recommended for the position
General Sherman, who took a fancy to him in co
quence of his soldierlike and gentlemanly bea
when conducting flags of truce in the Mississippi crashing. Foreign Personale

POLITICAL MISCELLANY. Dr. J. R. Monroe, the editor and preprietor of the Seymour Times—one of the most uncompromising radi-cal papers in Indiana—has recently purchased the effice of the Seymour Union, a copperhead paper published in the same place, and is now engaged in running both

of the Seymour Union, a copperhead paper published in the same place, and is now engaged in running both papers.

The Hinrie Statemens, published at Lacon, has placed at the head of its columns:—For Freedent (1868), Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, subject to the decision of the National Democratic Convention. Under which reads:—Redemption of government bonds in greenbacks, or repudiation. White supremacy, State sovereignly and federation are the foundation pillars of the American republic.

The Kannas City Advertior, in reply to a question about General Sherman's remark that "the head that drops the musical unter the ballot," says:—

If General Sherman's remark that "the head that drops the musical untersong to received the democratic nomination. Otherwise it week he a most side and unsless ceresnony to nominate him. No true democratic would apport him or any other man nemnated on a negree suffrage platform.

About Sherman, his momination by the democracy and his St. Louis speech, the Louisville Courier, hither-to favoring his nomination for the Presidency by the democratic mays:—

When Sherman in his speech professes to wonder how any Southers must can speak of the "lest cause" in language other "than that of shame and corrow," we can find no words strong eneagh to appread our insignation. Of sorrow, indeed, there is much at the South, and God knows it is not without abundant cause; but is no impossible to connect infamp with the "lest cause" in the to associate vice with the holy religion. The Southern people know that the cause for which they so heroteally fought is lest, and they have since accepted in good faith the decision of the cause for which they is not reposed to the most a man of them but glories to, and is ground of, the not a man of them but glories to, and is prod of, the not a man of them but glories to, and is prod of, the not a man of them but glories to, and is prod of, the not a man of them but glories to and a prod of, the not a man of them but glories to and is prod of, the other less t